

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Cloudy, clearing later. Temp. 41-42 (62-65). To-mor. 40-41. LONDON: Cloudy, showers. Temp. 10-12 (50-52). TEMPERATE: Temp. 10-12 (50-52). CHANNEL: Temp. 10-12 (50-52). NEW YORK: Partly. Temp. 7-9 (48-52). YESTERDAY'S TEMP.: 11-12 (52-55). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 5

Austria	5.5	Liechtenstein	42.90
Belgium	14.5	Luxembourg	14.12
Denmark	2.5	Netherlands	1.12
Eire (Ireland)	11.1	Portugal	1.10
Finland	1.40	Sweden	3.76
France	1.50	Norway	2.25
Germany	1.10	Portugal	1.00
Greece	1.2	Spain	18.00
Great Britain	1.2	Switzerland	1.75
Greece	1.2	U.S.S.R.	1.20
India	1.2	Turkey	7.25
Iraq	2.5	U.S. Military (EUR)	31.75
Israel	2.00	U.S. Military (EUR)	31.75
Iraq	1.25	Yugoslavia	6.00

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1974

Established 1887

Heath Bars Deal; 3-Day Week Could Last Until Spring

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath is prepared to keep Britain on a three-day work week at least until spring rather than yield to the wage demands of the nation's coal miners.

In a wide-ranging interview, held in a dim and chilly drawing room at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Heath took a decidedly tough line on the issues in the controversy, the worst industrial crisis here in years.

The 57-year-old prime minister, who is taking a major political gamble in his fight with the miners, was interviewed as Britain went into its second three-day work week. There was no sign of an end to the dispute, which arose after the miners refused to work overtime, thus reducing vital supplies of coal by nearly 40 percent.

(Scattered strikes and sails for new militancy dampened peace news today as Britain's 270,000 coal miners entered the ninth week of an overtime ban, Reuters reported.

In Scotland, nine union leaders called for tougher tactics, including a shortened work week. The miners are not affected by the three-day week now in force in most industries to conserve electricity supplies.

Mr. Heath asserted his belief that the miners had already been offered a "speciaily favorable" deal and must now settle within the limits of the anti-inflation law. He said the present emergency measures, which threaten large-scale unemployment, would "carry us through spring" when he demand for power drops.

900,000 Jobless

The number temporarily laid off by the crisis today reached 900,000, the government announced. This figure represented an 18 percent increase over last Friday's figure. The total affected by the three-day week is expected to rise into the millions if short-time working continues through next month.

In his tone, manner and words, Mr. Heath reflected an uncompromising mind. His supporters call him a man who refuses to yield on matters of principle, his critics, a man whose inflexibility gets him into trouble.

Sitting in what is called the White Drawing Room, with its landscapes and its piano, Mr. Heath spoke bluntly not only about the present crisis, but also about the Common Market, strains in transatlantic relations, the American press and other matters.

Edward Heath

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

No New Proposals Reported

Israel, Egypt Hold New Talks On Disengagement of Troops

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Israel and Egyptian military negotiators continued discussions here today on how to separate their forces along the Suez Canal cease-fire lines, but there was no word of an expected Israeli proposal for a limited withdrawal.

A United Nations communiqué, issued after the session, said only that the delegations agreed to meet again Wednesday.

It was the fifth meeting in 12 days between three-man teams led by Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur of Israel and Maj. Gen. Taha Magdi of Egypt, with Lt. Gen. Eman Shalash, French commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, presiding.

They are seeking a formula for disengaging troops confronting each other along the canal since the fourth Arab-Israel war in October.

30-Minute Recess

There was a 30-minute recess about midway through the two-hour session while the Israeli delegation telephoned Tel Aviv.

Sources close to the Egyptian delegation said that no new proposals had been put forward to day.

Government officials in Tel Aviv said earlier that the Israeli negotiators in Geneva had been instructed to submit new proposals for disengagement of forces around the Suez Canal.

But more detailed and definite proposals were expected only after a decision by the Israeli cabinet later in the week.

Israeli officials here would not say whether Gen. Gur and his assistant negotiator, Col. Dov Dayan, were returning to Tel Aviv soon for consultations following talks last week in Washington between Defense Minister Ezer Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Gen. Dayan said by his return from Washington yesterday that he had reached agreement with Mr. Kissinger on a formula for disengagement but he would not say what the formula involved.

Faulkner Quits Top Party Job Holds Leadership In Belfast Council

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Brian Faulkner resigned today as leader of the Unionists, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant party, but he declared that he will continue as head of the province's new governing executive.

Mr. Faulkner's resignation came after a vote on Friday in the Unionist ruling council gave a majority to those who opposed his policy of sharing power with northern Roman Catholics and of participating, together with the government of the Irish Republic, in a Council of Ireland.

Mr. Faulkner's loss of control of the Unionist party, which dominated Northern Ireland's politics for 50 years and is now irreversibly split, is a blow to the policy of conciliation agreed on last month by the London and Dublin governments and the moderate Protestant and Catholic leaders who make up the new executive. It is not a fatal blow, at least for the present.

After a long meeting today with his Unionist supporters in the Northern Ireland Assembly, Mr. Faulkner was able to produce a declaration showing that 18 of the 20 he had decided to remain loyal to him.

Those 18 votes, along with the 18 of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party and the 8 of the nonsectarian Alliance party, give the coalition executive 45 of the Assembly's 77 votes. The three groups that make up the hardline Protestant opposition—the anti-Faulkner Unionists, the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists and William Craig's Vanguard—control 32 votes.

The leaders of the SDLP and the Alliance declared today that Mr. Faulkner's troubles with his own party would not affect the coalition. Even though Mr. Faulkner no longer has the largest bloc of voters in the coalition, his partners made it clear that they would not challenge his right to lead the executive or hold the largest number of seats on it.

He denied that Britain was always in a state of continual crisis. He said, "I know anybody reading the American press will think this was the case because this is all that has been reported for the past few weeks. They have shown no interest in Britain for months and years ever since the war; now all they can describe Britain as being in a state of decay and one of permanent crisis, which does not bear any relationship to the facts."

He also made the following points:

• The miners. To yield to their demands and allow them to breach the legal cuts would open the way for exorbitant claims by other workers and destroy his Conservative government's campaign against inflation.

The great mass of Britons want to see Stage Three, the current

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



SECURITY MEASURES IN LONDON—Searching a cyclist at Heathrow Airport.



AND IN PARIS—Armed riot policeman surveying passenger traffic at Orly Airport.

Virtually Useless' Tanks Withdrawn

Heathrow: Real Alert Behind Show

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 7 (W.P.)—The

gating of London Heathrow Air-

port with tanks, troops and police

during the weekend was largely a

demonstration to convince ter-

rists that the airport is no

longer one of their most at-

tractive targets in Europe, it was

learned today.

The show began winding down

today when the military withdrew

15 Scorpion light tanks that had

been deployed and intelligence

sources disclosed the role of the

tanks as props in some grim

theatricals.

Authorities had told journalists

that they were concerned about

Arab terrorists loose in Europe

with SAM-7s, Soviet-made mis-

siles and their portable launchers

—equipped that officials feared

might be used to attack low-flying

airliners.

By a vote of 457-374, the Ulster

Unionist Council, in effect, speci-

ally rejected the all-Ireland

council intended by Britain to

promote cooperation between

Northern Ireland, which has a

two-to-one Protestant majority,

and the overwhelmingly Roman

Catholic Irish Republic.

The Scorpion tanks are dra-

matic-looking, because of their

76-mm guns, but they would be

virtually useless in a battle

against terrorists at a crowded

civilian airport, authorities

acknowledged.

The Scorpions provided material

for some splendid photographs.

Once the pictures had been taken,

the tanks could be sent back to their parks.

Officials emphasized, however, that security at Heathrow has now been tightened markedly. Its vital element consists of unpublicized and unphotographed marksmen concealed in and around the airport.

The big show was mounted because the government feared that terrorists were beginning to regard Heathrow as an easy mark.

Last in December, authorities were tipped off about the arrival of six Arab terrorists. But despite the advance warning, the six slipped through the inadequate security net and are now believed to be in France.

Last week, the government publicly hesitated over whether to bring charges against an American and her Moroccan and Pakistani male friends for allegedly smuggling arms. The three were finally charged on Saturday, but not before London's indecisive advertising.

The final straw was a front-page story on Friday in the *Daily Mail*, a staunchly pro-government paper. It disclosed that only four or five armed policemen were regularly on duty at Heathrow.

That day, according to sources here, Home Minister Carr decided that an impressive demonstration was required. The next morning, it was disclosed that tanks, armored cars, 320 soldiers with machine guns, submachine guns and self-loading rifles, and 200 policemen with guard dogs were surrounding Heathrow with a protective shield.

Yesterday, the shield was extended to the Great Park of Windsor Castle, which lies under Heathrow's approach route. Today, soldiers and police continued to man check points and stop cars on roads leading to the airport.

Officials have acknowledged that security at Heathrow had lagged behind the protection given other European airports—even at Rome, where the latest massacre of civilians took place. But now, according to the officials, Heathrow is as tightly guarded as any, even though the real security does not rest with the professional players in the staged extravaganza.

The airport has a perfect record in dealing with the underground Irish Republican Army. In nearly five years of IRA guerrilla attacks, not a single plane bound for Belfast has been hijacked.

At Belfast itself, armed soldiers patrol Aldergrove Airport and barriers keep cars from getting close to the air terminal. The IRA has succeeded in planting a few bombs at the airport's parking lot. One went off last June in the cargo area, shattering glass and slightly injuring eight persons. That was the worst security breach.

The Heathrow security show is expected to continue for some days, and to be duplicated at provincial airports. The purpose is to demonstrate that the main British air travel centers are all well protected.

Lawyers for the Senate committee indicated in advance of filing their new brief that they did not intend to press further now on the Nixon-rejecting subpoena. The subpoenas are for 492 tapes and 37 papers—in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

FBI Questions Made!

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—The

FBI has questioned and released

a 25-year-old American woman

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Yen 'Devalued' 6.7% as Dollar Continues Rise

Japanese Fear New Rate Will Aid Inflation

U.S. Currency Climbs to Level Of February

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 7 (IHT).—Further strides on the major foreign exchange markets today pushed the dollar back to the levels established in the second official devaluation last February.

The dollar jumped in quick steps to a rate of around 300 yen when the central bank left the market.

The value of the yen will be maintained at a minimum rate of 300 to the dollar for the time being, officials at the Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry said.

This is equivalent to a devaluation of 11.7 percent from the 265 rate that prevailed from the time the yen was "floated" in February 1973 until early November. A lower value for the yen will make Japanese goods less expensive in foreign markets, which should boost sales at a time when domestic demand is expected to diminish under the effects of a

domestic credit squeeze.

But the yen's decline will also mean that imported goods will cost more, putting additional pressure on inflationary tendencies here.

Japanese executives, noting that the country's wholesale price index advanced nearly 30 percent in 1973, tended to focus their comments today on the disadvantages of yet another increase in costs.

Along with higher raw material prices as a result of the devaluation, Japanese companies appear to be facing wage increases of at least 20 percent this spring.

At the same time, shortages of various materials and emergency cuts in oil and electric power supplies are making it difficult for them to produce enough goods to meet demand.

Russia Unenthusiastic

Leftists Fleeing Chile Finding Most Communist Doors Closed

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Despite their frequent expressions of solidarity for the late President Salvador Allende's attempts to bring socialism to Chile, most Communist countries have failed to open their doors to the thousands of leftists forced to flee Chile after September's rightist coup.

The office of the UN high commissioner for refugees has had so much difficulty finding places for non-Chilean refugees registered at sanctuaries established after the bloody coup that it issued a special permit to 30 countries on Dec. 20 seeking places for them.

Virendra Dayal, regional representative of the high commission

in New York, said that so far, places have been found for about 1,400 of the 2,500 refugees registered with the United Nations.

Aside from those refugees—mostly Latin American exiles who sought refuge from their own governments in Mr. Allende's Chile—there are thousands of Chileans not eligible for UN aid looking for homes and jobs in other countries.

Mr. Dayal said that Cuba had offered to take more than 100 non-Chilean refugees, some of whom have already arrived, and East Germany has said it would accept about 70. Yugoslavia also said that it would accept some refugees under the UN program, but those are the only Communist countries that have done so.

No Moscow Response

The Soviet Union, which had close ties with the Chilean Communist party and Mr. Allende's coalition government, has not responded to the UN appeal or announced any plans to take refugees.

A Soviet diplomat here said that the UN request is being considered by the Soviet government and a decision will be made in the near future.

The Soviet press has bitterly criticized the military overthrow of Mr. Allende and has made frequent demands for the release of political prisoners, particularly high Communist party officials.

An article in the Communist party newspaper Pravda on Dec. 30 described the efforts of exiled Chileans to organize resistance to the new junta, but it failed to mention the search for homes and jobs for the many refugees fleeing the new government.

Moscow's lack of enthusiasm about the non-Chilean refugees is understandable, diplomatic sources said, since many of them are Trotskyites or other unorthodox leftists who have been critical of the Soviet Union.

Some Bitterness

Many Chileans seeking new homes, however, are loyal members of the Chilean Communist party, which has supported the Soviet Union since the party was founded about 50 years ago. Moscow's failure to welcome these refugees, many of them in desperate situations, has caused some bitterness among Latin American leftists correspondents in South America report.

Observers in Washington pointed out that the Soviet Union has no tradition of welcoming political exiles, although it did take a fair number after the Spanish Civil War.

Like many other governments, the Kremlin apparently fears that political exiles can be a source of domestic unrest.

Most Latin American countries also have been reluctant to accept more than a small number of refugees from Chile.

Western European countries have accepted the largest numbers of non-Chilean refugees through the UN program, Mr. Dayal said. Sweden has taken 400, most of whom have already arrived; Switzerland is taking about 180 and France has pledged to take more than 100, he said.

The West German government said Friday that 230 Chilean and non-Chilean refugees had arrived there so far, and several hundred more would be given asylum.

May Move On

Mr. Dayal also expressed hope that East Germany might be "carrying the ball" for other East European countries in accepting refugees from Chile. He said that some who went first to East Germany might move on to other countries.

Washington's response to the UN appeal was a quiet offer to accept some refugees under the "people's authority" of the attorney general, bypassing certain immigration restrictions, such as the usual two-year waiting period for immigrants from the Western Hemisphere.

The State Department sources said that the UN so far has submitted 54 applications for visas to the United States from non-Chilean refugees in Santiago. The sources said that about 20 families were invited, since most of the couples have two or three children.

The first refugee family to come here under the special program, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Reyes, and their two young children arrived in the United States Friday, the 30th. They are Chileans.

Mr. Reyes is from El Salvador, while his husband and children are Chileans. They are sponsored by Church World Service and are expected to settle in La Jolla, Calif.

11 Killed, 6 Hurt As Plane Strikes Airport Lights

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 7 (UPI).—Eleven persons were killed and six injured when an Air East commuter plane crashed on landing here last night.

Authorities said that the twin-engine craft's landing gear apparently hit a recently installed bank of approach lights on the Johnstown-Cambria County Airport's main runway shortly after dusk.

The plane, a Beechcraft 99, turbo-prop, flipped and broke in half, authorities said. The fuselage came to rest atop an embankment while the nose of the aircraft was thrown about 75 yards away, officials said. There was no fire.

The plane, which was coming from Pittsburgh, carried 15 passengers and a crew of two. The craft, owned by Allegheny Airlines, was on a regularly scheduled flight of Air East, which leased the plane.

The pilot and 10 passengers died. The co-pilot and five passengers were injured.

30 Airline Jets Were Lost in '73

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Thirty airline jets valued at \$23 million (\$151.2 million) were lost in disasters last year, Lloyd's of London reported today.

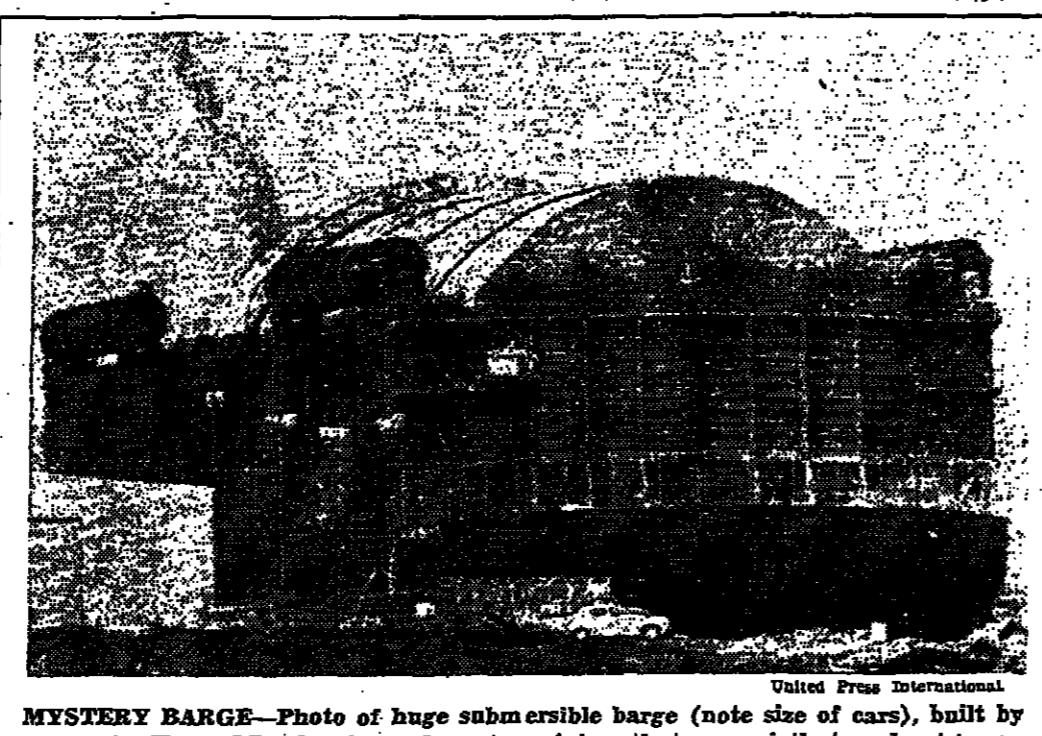
Lloyd's said 937 passengers died in the accidents, against 1,300 in 25 jet losses the preceding year.

Known statistics concerning the Soviet airline Aeroflot show five jetliners lost and at least 113 persons killed, Lloyd's said.

The largest single loss for underwriters in 1973, Lloyd's said, was a \$10-million Japan Air Lines jumbo jet blown up by hijackers at Benghazi, Libya, in July.

New Type of Flu in U.S.

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The National Center for Disease Control says the first laboratory-confirmed cases of a new type of Hong Kong flu have been reported in Georgia and California. The NCDC said the cases are isolated and no outbreaks of the influenza-like disease have been reported in the United States.



MYSTERY BARGE—Photo of huge submersible barge (note size of cars), built by billionaire Howard Hughes for underwater mining, that was quietly towed out to sea over the weekend to a secret destination. While details have yet to be released, the barge is expected to work with another vessel to help sweep ore from the ocean floor.

Family Planning Program In Louisiana Faces Charges

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (NYT).—A family-planning program here that has been hailed as a pace-setter in the struggle to control the world's population is under heavy attack from two levels of government.

Federal and state officials are investigating a wide range of charges against the Louisiana Family-Planning Program, which is administered by Family Health Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, with public and private money. The program is helping to devise birth-control and health programs in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico and has helped start a system in Illinois similar to the one in Louisiana.

Officials of the program have been accused of misusing millions of the \$62.5 million of federal, state and private money it has spent since its founding in 1966. They have been accused of trying to buy political support in a number of places, from the White House to the Louisiana governor's office, using favors, contracts, patronage and lavish entertainment. Some have been accused of profiting personally from their official connections.

Investigators say they expect indictments by a federal grand jury during the coming weeks.

The state canceled its \$10-million-a-year contract with Family Planning for birth-control services and is providing its financial support on a month-to-month basis. Family Planning's future will be in jeopardy if it does not get a new state contract.

In addition, serious questions have been raised about the effectiveness of the program, which has been studied widely by birth-control experts for its methods and its claimed success in this heavily Roman Catholic state.

The state's Titration and Analysis Office has challenged the program's claim of having significantly reduced the Louisiana birth rate. The head of that office says the program's administrators have "lied" and manipulated statistics.

Dr. Joseph D. Beasley, chairman of Family Health Foundation, has predicted he will be indicted. He charged that the investigation has been inspired by this state's "organized medicine" and its public health bureaucracy, which, he said, felt threatened by the effectiveness of his program.

He accuses Gerald Gallinghouse, the U.S. attorney, of "fascist" tendencies.

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Nixon Backing Up Slightly

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7 (AP).—A Gallup Poll conducted at the end of 1973

showed that 29 percent of those interviewed approved of President Nixon's performance in office. That was 2 points above the year's low.

The latest poll was made Dec. 7-10. Mr. Nixon got his lowest rating of the year in the Nov. 2-5 poll, when only 27 percent said they approved.

Mr. Nixon's popularity has fluctuated only by a few points in surveys since late September, according to the Gallup organization. The rise at the end of the year resulted from a sharp increase in the South after the President's Operation Candor speaking tour there.

Mr. Nixon's job rating has declined 30 points since last January, when a survey taken immediately after the Vietnam peace settlement showed a record 68 percent expressing approval.

Court Applies Religious Test In U.S. Tax-Withholding Case

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—A federal judge in Philadelphia has declared unconstitutional the withholding-tax provision of the Internal Revenue Code insofar as it

it requires tax from employees who have religious scruples against supporting war. Final arguments in the case were presented in July of last year.

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Beagle Fans Spur Pentagon To Seek New Test Subjects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—

The Defense Department, stung by tens of thousands of complaints about the use of beagles as research animals, is looking for new ways to carry out some military experiments.

None of the estimated 1,000 beagles used in military research has been pulled off projects already in progress, but a high-level Pentagon group of specialists is searching for alternatives.

"We expect some reduction in the beagles we'll use," Col. William A. Augerson said.

Computer Substitutes

Col. Augerson, an Army doctor in the Office of Defense Research and Engineering, said in an interview that the alternatives include increasing use of household pets, as well as computers which can often be substituted for animal research.

The Air Force uses about 400 beagles in an experiment to determine the effects of long-term exposure to gasoline fumes.

The Army employs beagles to test the effects of nerve gas components, but no dogs are actually exposed to the final product.

Cats, rabbits, pigs, goats, rats and mice are also used in military labs.

The commission expects to decide within a few months whether to proceed against the industry to obtain an immediate injunction to block further ads and to require "corrective" ads telling consumers how they have been misled. Should such a case come to trial, it is likely to be an explosive airing of a long-simmering controversy over the relationship between the consumption of high-cholesterol foods and the risk of heart disease.

The yolk of eggs is the most concentrated source of cholesterol among commonly eaten foods. One large egg yolk contains approximately 275 milligrams of cholesterol, or 35 percent of the amount recommended for daily consumption by the American Heart Association, the National Academy of Sciences and other leading health organizations.

This recommendation is based on a variety of scientific studies that indicate that consumption of large amounts of cholesterol-containing foods raises the amount of cholesterol in the blood and that a high level of cholesterol in the blood increases the risk of heart disease.

The egg industry disputes the evidence, calling it "unproven" and "unscientific." The industry further develops its argument offering evidence in a booklet prepared in conjunction with the ads which were placed by the National Council on Egg Nutrition, an industry-supported educational association. The industry has distributed 50,000 copies of the booklet during the last month to individuals, schools and physicians.

Justice Burger has not advanced the proposal but has challenged the bar to suggest a better solution.

In his year-end review, Justice Burger reported that the backlog of cases in the entire federal court system, now 125,000, did not increase in the last year, after steadily moving upward from 69,000 in 1960. This was achieved, he said, by judges "working harder than ever before."

Between 1968 and 1973, the average number of cases handled by U.S. District Court judges increased from 285 to 349 a year. The comparable work index for judges of the United States Court of Appeals rose from 85 to 156, he noted.

Justice Burger said it was "clear now" that the federal court system needed more judges than the 600 presently authorized, in order to cope with the mounting work load.

Burger Fears Load of Cases For High Court Could Double

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger predicted yesterday that the case load of the Supreme Court, now more than 3,000 a year, would double by 1987 if no steps were taken to deal with what he called the "appalling mass of litigation" inundating the federal court system.

"Within a decade, unless we find some solution," he said in a year-end review, "we may well see the nine justices facing a case load exceeding 7,000 cases a year, nearly one new case every hour of the day and night, weekdays and weekends included."

A committee appointed by Justice Burger recommended a year ago the creation of a new National Court of Appeals, to reduce pressure on the Supreme Court.

The new court would decide three significant cases at a level

just below the high tribunal, screening out part of the justices' present work load. That plan aroused considerable opposition from judges and lawyers who oppose limiting the rights of litigants to appeal to the Supreme Court.

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As Canard Enchaîné Affair Heats Up

French Stumble Through Own Watergate

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Despite the barely disguised amusement in French government circles over the Nixon administration's Watergate travails, local officialdom gives every appearance of making similar errors in handling a major scandal of its own.

More than a month after sophisticated bugging equipment was found accidentally on the new office premises of *Le Canard Enchaîné*, the satirical weekly, the government is embarrassed by what looks like a classic effort to stilt the judicial investigation.

No longer does Prime Minister Pierre Messmer suggest that the whole operation was staged to boost the *Canard's* sales (although press runs have more than doubled to over 10 million copies thanks to the scandal). President Georges Pompidou, in fact, seemed to be indulging in wishful thinking when, in his traditional New Year's meeting with the press, he insisted that what the weekly dubbed "Watergate" was just a "prank."

Week after week, information

about the bugging attempt has come to light—thanks apparently to leaks from dissident members of the police—which reflects unfavorably on the government's protection of innocence.

A Quack With Bits

French public opinion is increasingly persuaded that the government ordered the offices bugged because of growing embarrassment over the *Canard's* revelations, a phenomenon which began in 1966 when the "Chained Duck" (a slang term for "gagged newspaper") was founded to protest World War I censorship.

Increasingly at stake in the present case is the defiance of the courts by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, the French counterespionage organization.

From the start—much to the anguish of the entire government, especially Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin and the DST—the *Canard* has pointed the names and job descriptions of DST agents who installed the bugging equipment while disguised as "workmen."

French jurisprudence is at odds with the DST belief if only in the name of all citizens' equality before the law. And the judiciary showed its courageous colors immediately by assigning two judges to the *Canard* case largely because it was decided—most unusually—that the police could not be trusted at all in the investigation.

DST Makes Charge

DST chief Henri Blard apparently sought to buttress his case by addressing a letter marked "confidential defense" to Alain Bernard, the senior inquiring magistrate on the case.

According to leaked press reports, the letter charged that various *Canard* staffers were "sympathetic to a foreign power," a charge serious enough to stop the investigation there and then, if the judge so agreed.

DST agents have testified in trials in public, or in camera, if secrets were involved. But as the *Canard* commented acidly, the difference apparently is that the DST "shows its hand when it is doing the accusing but puts on a mask when it itself is being accused."

Moreover, the DST seems to be taking the least convincing leaves from the Watergate book in proclaiming its innocence in the *Canard* case and defending its reluctance to have its agents testify on the grounds that this would risk demolishing the organization.

Although the DST has proved remarkably successful in bouncing back from equally damaging scandals, the government's present evasive tactics, rightly or wrongly, are being taken as a hypocritical form of confession.

Benito Mussolini

Mussolini, a Socialist who under Fascism spent many years in jail as an enemy of the dictatorship, charged publicly that his home and office phones were being tapped and said that he would not be surprised if microphones had been planted in his chamber office.

He was a commentator with WINS and the Columbia Broadcasting System, and in 1927 he became director of short-wave broadcasts for the National Broadcasting Co.

Agents Took Turns

Benito Mussolini would start his working day at the Palazzo Venezia scanning the phone-tapping reports that his secret police chief, Arturo Bocchini, sent him. This was before tape-recording, and hundreds of police agents took turns in a huge hall at the Interior Ministry, taking short-hand notes of what was being said over tapped phone lines.

Even then, eavesdropping was old hat. Renaissance rulers throughout Italy had their palaces honeycombed with hearing tubes so the rulers could hear what was being said by visitors in their writing rooms and by prisoners in their dungeons.

In Syracuse, Sicily, tourists are shown the Ear of Dionysius, an S-shaped artificial cave with astonishing acoustics that the Greek and Roman tyrants are said to have used to overhear the whispers of captives.

Present-day Italy seems to be full of such "ears" as indicated by the recent bugging scandals.

The chamber speaker's disclosure are only the latest example.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Percy Winner, 74, a former foreign correspondent who had recently been director of foreign-area studies at American University, died of cancer Saturday.

Mr. Winner was regional chief of the Office of War Information in 1943 for France, Belgium, North Africa, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Later he became a senior editor and foreign correspondent of the New Republic and wrote three novels based on his European experiences: "Dario," "Scene in the Ice-Ble Eyes" and "The Mote and the Beam."

Communist troops were driven off after attacking a government military command said government forces killed 31 Communists and soldiers in repulsing a series of attacks in two provinces of the Mekong River Delta yesterday.

A 1918 graduate of Columbia University, Mr. Winner studied at the Sorbonne and worked in Paris for the Chicago Tribune, the New York Sun and The Paris Herald. Later he was with the United Press and the New York Evening Post, often covering Italy during Mussolini's rule.

In the early days of radio, he was a commentator with WINS and the Columbia Broadcasting System, and in 1927 he became director of short-wave broadcasts for the National Broadcasting Co.

82 Lost As Ferry Sinks

MANILA, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Eighty-two persons were feared drowned early Saturday when the ferry Tagbilaran sank in strong winds and rough seas off the central Philippines. Rescue ships picked up 135 survivors. The 100-ton boat was returning to Cebu city from Baybay town in Leyte Province.

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Cambodian Forces Blocking
Red Thrust at Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 7 (AP).—More than 3,000 government reinforcements, backed by 75 armored vehicles, have been rushed to the northwest defense line to counter a large insurgent force threatening Phnom Penh from an area five to seven miles northwest of the capital. Seven militiamen were wounded while Communist losses were given as 11 dead.

The command also reported that the first concrete step was taken today for the exchange of more prisoners between the South Vietnamese and Viet Cong who had parties inspected a possible exchange site.

On Friday, both sides announced they had reached an agreement in principle to resume the exchange before the Tet holiday, Jan. 23, a traditional time for Vietnamese family reunions. The exchange was suspended in July.

Viet Cong and South Vietnamese officials of the Joint Army Commission went today to Loc Ninh, the Viet Cong administrative capital, 70 miles north of Saigon, for the site inspection.

Two Leaders
Quit S. Korea
Ruling Party

From Wire Services

SEOUL, Jan. 7.—Two prominent members of President Chung Hee Park's Democratic-Republican party protested the party today to protest Mr. Park's suppression of freedom.

They were Chung Kyung, former president of the party and an adviser to Mr. Park, and Jo Chun Ho, a former secretary-general of the party.

A party spokesman accused them of a "hypocritical and traitorous" act.

Their were the first party resignations announced since Sunday launched a protest movement in October to demand the restoration of democratic freedoms, including a free press.

Mr. Park and his aides have ignored the demands of the movement, which has been joined by some religious leaders and intellectuals.

Today, police picked up for questioning nine writers who announced support for a campaign for a constitutional amendment to "restore democratic order."

The nine were among 51 prominent literary men who today signed a statement demanding that "the basic rights of the people, including the freedom of expression, be guaranteed institutionally."

"It is a natural right of the people to appeal for a constitutional amendment to put an end to one-man rule and restore the democratic order," the statement by the 51 said. "We declare that we will never give up this right."

The nine writers were taken to a police station from a central Seoul teahouse where they and others had signed the statement. Police sources said that the writers were being questioned on their group had been organized. It was not known whether they would be formally arrested and charged.

Mr. Chung said that he was quitting the ruling Democratic-Republican party because he could no longer "find a minimum of freedom to express my convictions as a party member." He appealed for the party to take note of the people's wishes.

President Park contends that the authoritarian system he installed in October, 1972, when he replaced the constitution with one-man law, is necessary to safeguard the country from Communist North Korea and to insure uninterrupted organization and development.

S. African Opposition Party
Signs Race Pact With Zulus

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 7 (WP).—A five-point plan for racial peace in South Africa has been signed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu nation, and Harry Schwarz, Transvaal leader of the opposition United party. The document aims to establish the basis through which South Africa can provide "equal opportunity, happiness and peace for all its people."

The "declaration of faith" announced during the weekend in Makhathini, Zululand, is the first time this century that such a document has been signed by black and white leaders. It sets out the principles for racial cooperation, placing the emphasis on peaceful change, opportunity for all, consultation, the federal concept and a bill of rights covering the entire population.

It is probable that the ruling Nationalist party will use the declaration as a weapon against the United party in the expected general election in April. A prominent Nationalist newspaper dismissed the document as "political megalomania."

However, it is already clear that the declaration will assist the development of a significant rapport between the United party and black South Africans. And such a rapport could alter the political structure of this apartheid country.

Extensive Talks

According to Mr. Schwarz, the discussions before the signing covered a wide range of subjects and we spontaneously decided in our personal capacities to record our faith in the peaceful future of South Africa."

He organized.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
AND COMMUNICATIONS

PORT OF NADOR

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

I.—The Government of Morocco anticipates building a new port at NADOR (Béni-Enzar).

II.—The works will be the subject of a call to international competitors in the form of an open competition for bids after a preselection of companies and enterprises.

III.—To this end the companies and enterprises wishing to apply should address by registered mail before February 6, 1974, their request to participate in the competition in French to "Monsieur le Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Communications à Rabat - Maroc."

IV.—In order to be accepted the aforementioned requests must be written conforming to the preselection regulations which can be withdrawn either from the Ministry of Public Works and Communications at Rabat or from the Embassies of Morocco.

A recently opened bank in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has vacancies for the positions of
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In P. *millionaires Who Built Economy*

Japanese Rich Shun Publicity And Lavish Display of Wealth

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (NYT).—They and tape recorders and radios. They hang Miro paintings in their bathrooms and own beach houses in Hawaii. They help make Japan's foreign policy and marry Miss Tokyo.

They are Japan's millionaires—Japanese "Okuman Choja" (billions)—the men who have succeeded most in the phenomenal economic growth of the last two decades.

Unlike their American counterparts, whose names are household words and who are often respected and envied, millionaires are usually shun publicity; for Japanese tend to regard huge fortunes as a sign of selfishness and look on lavish displays of wealth as unseemly.

In a homogeneous land where the vast majority are middle-class, neither rich nor poor, "the tall that sticks up soon gets hammered down," a traditional phrase.

Photographs Denied

Apparently in accordance with this principle, the Japanese millionaires interviewed rebuffed requests to visit or photograph them in their houses, which are known for their opulence.

The man with the highest reported income last year, \$5.7 million, was actually a Chinese, Thomas Han, like 94 of the 100 biggest earners on a list published by the National Tax Bureau. Mr. Han is in the real-estate business, a tribute to the enormous inflation in land prices in this crowded island country.

A piece of land in downtown Tokyo that Mr. Han said he originally bought in 1960 for about \$30,000 was sold last year for \$6 million—a mere 2,000 percent increase.

"All you have to do is hold on long enough—they can't manufacture more land," advised Mr. Han, 57, a short man with a full, round face and a thickening waistline.

To Improve Japanese Image

Tanaka in Manila on 1st Stop Of Tour of 5 Asian Countries

By Richard Halloran

MANILA, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan arrived here today for the first stop in a five-nation tour of Southeast Asia that marks another quickening in Japan's increasingly active worldwide diplomacy.

Besides the Philippines, the Japanese leader plans during the next 10 days to visit Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia in an effort to alleviate Japan's growing political problems in this region.

As Mr. Tanaka recognized in a talk with newsmen in Tokyo before leaving, the Japanese have become "ugly Japanese" in the eyes of many Southeast Asians, largely because of what people in this area consider to be ruthless and selfish Japanese business practices.

Beyond that, there is a fear that the Japanese will dominate the economies of nations in Southeast Asia, achieving with the transistor radio what they failed to accomplish with the bayonet in World War II.

At moments of private candor some Southeast Asians also admit that they are jealous of the Japanese, who have built the world's third most productive economy in a land poor in natural resources and laid waste by the destruction of World War II. The contrast with the poverty and squalor in Southeast Asia is strikingly evident.

Local memories of the brutality and oppression of the Japanese occupation 30 years ago are still vivid in Southeast Asia, if fading. Nowhere is this more true than here in the Philippines.

Thus there is a certain irony when four Filippino left fighters come to meet Mr. Tanaka's airplane over the sunny plains of

Publisher, Actor Held in Athens; Shop Is Bombed

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP).—Two arrests and a bomb explosion were reported today amid renewed political tension here.

Nicholas Psaroudakis, publisher of the anti-government Christos, which was shut down last month, was arrested by security police this afternoon; a staffer at his office reported.

Mr. Psaroudakis, 56, was known for his stinging anti-regime editorials. He had also been temporarily detained on several other occasions and in 1963 was given a three-month suspended sentence for his writings.

Meanwhile, Stavros Paravas, a popular actor here in political satire plays, was also being held, his family reported today. Mr. Paravas, 56, in one of his latest roles had played an officer of the military-backed regime overthrown in November by the new ruling junta.

In both cases, no specific charges were made public. Earlier in the day, a small home-made bomb exploded outside a printer's shop in downtown Athens, police sources said. The sources said the bomb caused material damage to nearby buildings but no casualties.

The New York Times
Sony president Ako Morita with employees at plant.

Japanese business. A short man, only 5 feet 2 inches, who looks less in a stuffed leather chair in his spacious board room, he is self-effacing and diffident and speaks slowly and stiffly.

Mr. Iwasa's credentials are impeccable. A graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University Law School, he was adopted into the Iwasa family to carry on its banking tradition. One of his sons works for a Fuji Bank subsidiary.

An energetic man of 53, Mr. Morita is regarded in Japan as a maverick both for his business methods and his open, straightforward, almost American manner.

Manhattan Apartment

Mr. Morita has two summer homes in Japan, a condominium in Hawaii and a Manhattan apartment just off Central Park on 59th Street, for when he is in the United States on business which is often.

By contrast, Yoshihiko Iwasa, chairman of the Fuji Bank, the fourth largest in the world outside the United States, seems more in the traditional mold of

Radio Amateurs Give Russia Wave of Broadcast Headaches

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Jan. 7.—Looking like an ordinary taxicab or minor official's car, the Volga sedan was parked on Festival Street. Inside sat two radio operators and a policeman.

It was nine in the morning when one of the receivers in the specially equipped car crackled. "Good morning, radio listeners. You are being addressed by the Almas [diamond]," a voice announced.

The radio operators signaled the driver to start moving as they continued to listen to the coarse voice and get a fix on its source. Turning onto Advanced Guard Street, the car moved to number 18. The operators picked up their equipment and followed the signal into Apartment 4.

There the police found a young Technical Institute student named Makarov, the disc jockey and commentator of Radio Almas, one of the thousands of "radio hooligans" who are a growing problem for Soviet police.

Despite the imposition of severe penalties and the persistent police campaign against them, the radio amateurs—mostly in their late teens or early 20s—come on the air with new broadcasts almost as fast as their associates are silenced.

The official reason for cracking down so hard on the radio hobbyists is that they persistently

Widespread Phenomenon

broadcast on channels reserved for official use. Even more serious, however, the illicit broadcasters tell political jokes or distribute information that offends the government or the Communist party.

In addition, they broadcast hard rock music, never heard on the few official radio stations, and use equipment stolen from schools, stores and even public telephone booths.

The phenomenon is widespread in the country, with the most frequent complaints of illicit activity coming from Moscow, the central Volga area and the southern Caucasian republics. In one industrial area, a total of 115 illegal broadcasts were heard in one five-hour period.

Free Opportunities

The amateurs themselves claim that they take the big legal risks because there are few opportunities for them to learn shortwave radio operation through legitimate channels and because they are bored with the output of the government's stations.

"Tell me," a young operator wrote the newspaper Soviet Patriot, "where can we conscious radio hooligans operate?"

"We do have one club, but that is only a name. It meets only once a month. If that. And if any of the boys of 15 to 18 gets permission to work on shortwave

or ultra-shortwave it is regarded as something of a wonder.

"There is absolutely no chance to acquire proper radio amateur habits. And for this reason the boys do things they shouldn't just out of boredom."

"But here it is quite different," he said. "Over broad areas of our country there is a large amount of exploratory work and large-scale construction going on in the most distant settled areas, with which a working link can only be maintained by radio, particularly in the 160-meter band."

Contradictory News

The officials take an even more serious view of the radio pirates, however, because many of them broadcast information that contradicts the official news broadcast repetitively all day long by Radio Moscow.

Originally, radio amateurs were charged under the same law covering other "hooliganism," but in 1965 the rules were changed to permit prosecutions under the sterner Article 70 of Russian law, which bars all forms of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

© Los Angeles Times.

Tokyo Aide Goes to U.S.

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP).—Deputy Premier Takeo Miki left for the United States today for talks with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

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Either way, they're a lot better than what you're used to. And a lot more like what you deserve.

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Bells and Blasts

The Arab oil embargo, said Ashraf Ghorbal, Egyptian ambassador-designate to the United States, to a television audience, "was meant only to ring a bell—ring a bell wide and clear in every door, in America and in the world, that we too are human beings; we too are suffering, and we have been suffering for the past 25 years."

Given historic practices in the use of power, military or economic, it is hard to quarrel with this. One might be tempted to wonder just what Mr. Ghorbal's "we" comprised, and how and why Egyptians had been suffering: Western nations paying astronomical prices for scarce fuel may have thought ruefully of the word-play inspired by President Jefferson's imposition of an embargo on American goods during the Napoleonic wars: "O grab me!" (embargo spelled backwards).

Nevertheless, oil has been used with considerable success as an economic weapon during the current Middle Eastern crisis, and there is movement toward a settlement. Judging by a recent poll taken on behalf of CBS News, the Arab bell-ringing has done little to change American sympathies in the Middle East, or to stir up much sentiment for placing pressure on Israel. But the Arabs do have a case, and that is being presented at Geneva. If there can be reasonable accommodation on both sides, a peace can be achieved, and America and the West will hail it. The oil embargo, in its political and economic aspects, is being widely regarded as

a part of global industrialism's energy problem, whether as precipitant or omen.

What is perhaps more pertinent to Mr. Ghorbal's argument is the wave of terror, actual and anticipated, which caused a virtual British mobilization at Heathrow Airport and which is having its repercussions on the Continent and in America.

Irresponsible terror is not an admissible weapon in international affairs. The fact that it is irresponsible—that there is no authoritative source which can be appealed to, or if necessary coerced—does not alter the possibility that some nations or established causes may hope to gain by it. And, by the same token, such nations and causes can lose by it.

Arab states and Palestinian groups recognize this by repudiating the brutal attack on Rome airport last month, and the trail of senseless killings that led at last to Kuwait. But Kuwait has not tried the perpetrators, nor allowed either Italy, where the crime began, nor Morocco, whose officials were among the slain, to do so. This is an evasion of actual responsibility that, in effect, assumes a responsibility for acts of terror, and contributes to international uneasiness. Ringing doorbells is one thing; condoning terrorists who blast doors down comes into another category. An oil boycott, for all the economic damage it wreaks, may be negotiable. But outright murder of persons going about their lawful occasions demands trial and punishment.

SALT Bog...

One of the sharpest ironies of the nuclear arms race has been the periodic discovery that the weapons which most endanger American security are those the United States itself has invented to enhance it. Of no weapon has this ever been more true than of the MIRV multiple warhead missile, which threatens now to shift the nuclear balance in Russia's favor and has bogged down the second round of the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT-2) in Geneva.

It was MIRV—and, particularly, Russia's first MIRV test last summer atop the giant new SS-18 missile—that Secretary of State Kissinger undoubtedly had in mind the other day when he described the chief difficulty in SALT-2 as "the rapid technological change in which weapons may outstrip the capacity of political control." But some nongovernmental experts believe this pessimistic assessment is based on assumptions about Soviet policy which can only be probed by serious proposals for MIRV limitations of a kind the administration so far has been unwilling to make.

...MIRV Mess

The problem now is that President Nixon, on Pentagon urging, refused to settle in SALT-1 for limitations on defensive antiballistic missile systems, although that was the chief American objective initially. To obtain some kind of SALT-1 accord on offensive missiles during his pre-election Moscow visit in 1972, the President signed a five-year interim agreement conceding to Moscow a substantial edge in missile launchers and payload to compensate for the American lead at that time in MIRV warhead numbers and some other advantages. The MIRV issue was put off to SALT-2 on the false assumption that the American lead there served an American advantage. But, if the Soviet Union now places MIRVs atop its giant ICBMs, the asymmetric balance of SALT-1 could turn into Soviet superiority and even a Soviet first-strike capability.

All this now complicates the task of negotiating a permanent agreement on offensive strategic forces, the chief task of SALT-2. The Soviet Union clearly will not forgo having its own MIRVs now that the United States has deployed thousands. Nor is it likely to rip out its big ICBM silos, to reduce launchers and payloads to the American level, as proposed by Sen. Jackson of

Washington, who favors letting MIRV run free.

What remains possible, if a renewed race in offensive missiles is to be avoided, is an agreement that would simply limit MIRVs sufficiently to prevent either side from reaching for a first-strike capability. Several formulas have been suggested that could be verified by unilateral radar and satellite inspection. One scheme would limit MIRV testing on both sides to head off a second generation of more accurate silo-killer MIRVs. It would also limit Soviet deployment of SS-18 MIRV missiles to the 25 silos already built for them and bar MIRVs from most or all of the 300 huge SS-9 silos. The siling of smaller missiles on land or sea would not create a first-strike capability.

An American proposal of this kind, to be taken seriously, would have to offer U.S. concessions of equal value, such as a halt in deployment of Minuteman-3 and, perhaps, the de-mirving of some Minuteman-3s and limitations on the new Trident submarine missile system now in development. The alternative is a MIRV race that could destabilize the nuclear balance and, in a crisis, increase the danger of nuclear war by stirring fear on both sides that the other might be tempted to strike first.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

World Oil Supplies

Individual countries like France, Japan and Britain are busily pursuing direct talks with individual Gulf states to ensure oil supplies through trade, arms and technological deals. And this in a sense has been encouraged by producing countries such as Kuwait, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which have talked of favored treatment on bilateral bases. Yet the problems of oil, and particularly of prices, are too wide in their ramifications

for the future to be determined by a competitive scramble for available supplies, whether in terms of aid, cash or armaments. The damage that can be done has already been seen in recent auctions, when companies from Europe, as well as Japan and the United States, were found bidding far more than their countries could afford if the prices became the norm for all supplies. . . It is only in collaboration that a rational system for prices and supplies can be worked out.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 8, 1894

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Had the war with Spain lasted a short time longer it is probable that the U.S. flag would now be flying over the Caroline Islands, as the navy, from the time of Rear Adm. Dewey's victory, was anxious to take this group. The islands would probably have been taken anyhow but for the fact that Secretary Long, by direction of the President, cabled Rear Adm. Dewey forbidding him to do so.

Fifty Years Ago

January 8, 1924

PARIS—Miss Pearl White, the American film star, who postponed her sailing on the Paris last Saturday to about 10 days hence, may never again play in pictures. That at least is the declaration she made to a reporter of the New York *Herald* in an interview in her suite at the Hotel Crillon last night. Asked the reason why, she replied the reason is simply that she doesn't feel like working and wants to stop.



Everything Costs So Much, I'm Glad I'm Broke.

Energy and Food

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Every once in a while a world trend of profound importance gets underway without making headlines. According to authorities on agricultural production, something like that may be happening in their field right now.

The chemical fertilizer on which the world increasingly depends for food is in short supply, and getting shorter.

Raymond Ewell, professor of chemical engineering at the State University of New York in Buffalo and a recognized expert on fertilizer production, has recently returned from Asia. He gives a vivid example of the problem there.

India used about 3.5 million tons of chemical nutrients in 1973. This year, Ewell thinks, it will have to make do with 2.5 million. The missing one million tons of fertilizer, a staggering proportional cut, will reduce India's grain harvest by some 10 million tons, a tenth of last year's total.

Underdeveloped countries are by no means the only ones feeling the scarcity, though its effect on them may be especially devastating. Farmers in the American Midwest are clamoring for fertilizer; the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates America may be short more than a million tons this year. The shortage is

The oil crisis is an immediate reason for difficulties in fertilizer production. But the problem goes much deeper than that—to the whole contemporary pattern of growth in population and affluence, and the resulting pressures on agriculture.

In all of human history until just yesterday, demand for more food was met by expanding cropland. But now the arable land has just about run out; there is certainly no more worthwhile acreage available in the densely populated areas of the world. And so, an increase in our food supply has to come from more intensive cultivation of the available land.

In the drive for bigger harvests, the volume of commercial fertilizer used on farmland has increased phenomenally. In 1945, for example, American growers of corn used about seven pounds of nitrogen—the most important fertilizer element—in an acre. Just 25 years later, in 1970, they were using 112 pounds of nitrogen: 16 times as much.

Over half of Israel's population of 3 million comes from the neighboring homes and other properties were expropriated. These resources were not used to house, resettle or help the Palestinian Arabs in any way. The property of the Jews and the enormous wealth squandered on useless wars (already over six billion dollars!) could have provided the refugees with a standard of living higher than that of Western Europe.

The Sandi rulers prefer to spend their oil revenues on Cadillacs and armaments, and to gamble on the international money markets, rather than to help their own poor or the Palestinians.

If they really cared about these people they would sell their oil and use the revenues for development and for raising the standard of living of poor Arabs. Instead, they play politics and engage in military adventures, while expediting the West to provide welfare checks to their poor. At the same time that the Arab countries are using oil as a political-economic weapon, they are requesting Western countries to double their con-

tributions to UNRRA for the maintenance of Arab refugees. It is time to ask why these affluent oil-producing countries do nothing for the refugees and demand additional sacrifices from those suffering from the Arab oil boycott.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.
Rahovit, Israel

Injustice

It is curious what can come to be called injustice. Is it not unjust that thousands of Palestinians (who left Palestine in 1948 because of Arab propaganda) are still living in unspeakable poverty in refugee camps after 25 years while their oil-rich Arab countries repeatedly refuse to help them in any way?

Is it not unjust that Arabs living in East Jerusalem did not have proper sewage systems until after the Six Day War and that the Arabs on the West Bank did not until the same time have the possibility for university training to number until Israel offered to help start an Arab university in Nablus?

Is it not unjust that the Palestinians in occupied Israel are slandered because they are so content that they did not lift a gun in this last war? And is it not most unjust that in the world allow ourselves to be duped by greed and religious hatred that in being called "injustice" causes us to jump onto the bandwagon of propaganda, distracted in a situation that we still can control, leaving all logic behind?

S. L. PHILLIPS.

Geneva.

Male Chauvinism

It is interesting to note that "red-haired Aztecs" and "Diane, a blonde" and both "pretty women" ("Two Women Mine Coal in Ky. Under U.S. Job Equality Law," IEST, December 22-23).

This kind of assessment of minorities appears to have crept out of your "People's" column into an otherwise unexceptional piece of reporting.

Associated Press is credited with another story concerning

Bernard Levin

From London:

For the first time in many years, the strikes are openly declared to be partly political.

LONDON—Any review of the year which has just mercifully staggered to its close must, where Britain is concerned, record two important and heartening facts: No volcanoes have erupted, no earthquakes have taken place. It may be argued that Britain has no volcanoes to erupt, and thousands of miles from the earthquake belt, and that the absence of these two distressing phenomena could have been remarked upon in any year of Britain's history, since we have never had either. Very possibly. But in 1973 there has been so little else to feel happy about that we must take our silver linings where we can find them.

The year began with Britain's membership of the Common Market which came into force on Jan. 1. No great catastrophes followed, nor did any great benefits nobody seriously supposed they would, except very gradually. Opponents of Britain's accession, however, have been blaming on it everything unpleasant that has happened during the year, such as the inexorable inflation, and the government's Housing Finance Act because it meant that some municipal rents would have been increased. A good deal of support for the law-breaking of both the engineering union and the Clay Cross councillors has come from the left wing of the Labor party, which must surely be sowing dragon's teeth in accepting the principle that the law may be broken if some people find it politically distasteful to obey it.

Dizzy Climb

Food prices have led the way up the inflation chart, and the climb is now sufficiently steep to make even the steadiest mountaineer dizzy. No slackening of the rate of increase is in sight; on the contrary, all the forecasts suggest that things in this respect can only get worse still. Massive swings against the government at parliamentary by-elections, however, have not been matched by swings to the Labor party: the voters' rejection of Mr. Wilson's party is even more vehement than their rejection of Mr. Heath's. Mr. Thorpe's Liberals have, on the whole, been the losers, but there are slight signs now that their bandwagon is slowing down, and that many Tory voters are returning to the Tory fold; fewer Labor voters seem willing to do so, however, which is bad news indeed for Labor.

On the murkier edge of politics, the rumors and allegations about corruption in public life, which have been rife all year, and indeed were rife last year too, culminated in the arrest and trial of an architect accused of bribery and other offenses, and a civil servant, together with a number of other people, on similar charges; the trials are still going on, so I cannot comment on them or the issues, but it can be safely said (safely in both senses of the word) that even when the trials are over, the discussion of the probably of this country's local government will not be.

Enough Powell perpetual stormy petrel of British politics, has gone still further out on his lonely limb; his most recent outburst questioned the prime minister's sanity, but led to many people questioning his own. The Concord supersonic aircraft cost many more millions, and a secret report by its manufacturers (leaked, like practically all secret reports these days) admitted it was probably unsaleable; many more millions yet were allocated for it, though as were even more millions for an even bigger and more preposterous pair of white elephants—the new airport to serve London and the Channel tunnel. The prime minister spoke some notable words—particularly notable for a Conservative prime minister—about the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," after some revelations about shabby financial wheeling-dealing in high circles. Reform was promised, as was action to end the greatest single cause of political resentment in the country—the immense profits made by property speculators. But no action has in fact been taken yet.

Earlier, a different form of industrial confrontation was seen, when the one union still refusing to recognize the existence of the Industrial Relations Court (the gigantic engineers' union) found itself in the end fined £100,000 for contempt, and then found the money being taken from its funds by court order when it refused

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Perhaps in a future story concerning Joe Gormley AP might be willing to make an assessment of his "pretentious" or lack of same. JACQUELINE E. SIMPSON.
Lagos, Portugal

The *Herald Tribune* apologizes for its late. Gormley, incidentally, is beautiful.

Theodore Rousseau

I was most interested in the lengthy and detailed obituary devoted to my old friend and one-time colleague, Theodore Rousseau.

However, I believe the writer of the notice erred in saying that his family was not related to the Rousseaus of French art or literature.

True, he was not related to Henri E. le Douanier or to Jean-Jacques R. of "The Confessions," but if I am not mistaken, he was the direct descendant, as well as the namesake of Theodore Rousseau (1812-1867), one of the leading members of the Barbizon school of painting.

JACK LAMBS.
Opio, France

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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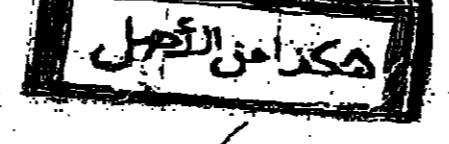
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Best Dressers in the Theater

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—If behind every great man there is a little woman who finds his socks and sees that his tie is straight, behind every theatrical performance there is an anonymous someone called a dresser waiting in the wings.

Anonymous, that is, to the audience: Good dressers are considered jewels by the stars who employ them, treasure them during the run of the show and recommend them to their friends when the final curtain comes down.

To a woman star with complicated chores to make, a dresser is the pin of dependency she clings to. The star dresser (as opposed to the wardrobe people, who are responsible for the maintenance of costumes and who help dress the chorus) usually looks after one star.

Every Detail

The dresser arrives early, sees that every detail of each costume is ready either in the star's dressing room or in the off-stage quick-change room. Then she helps the star get out of one costume and into another, sometimes in less than two minutes.

"It becomes almost automatic," said Corinne Bishop, who dresses Debbie Reynolds for "Trine." "You check every detail. You wax the stockings and run them up and down. And you're ready on cue."

"Zippers don't often stick," Miss Bishop said. "But if they do, you've got your safety pins or needles and thread. If worse comes to worst, you tell them not to turn their backs to the audience."

In addition to her normal chores, a dresser is a friend. "I laugh with them and cry with them at their trouble," said Eloise White, a comfortable woman with a hearty laugh who was responsible for dressing Kay Ballard in the recently closed "Molly."

Other Duties

She may also be a dog walker, a baby sitter to the star's children, a personal shopper, a screener of telephone calls and mail, a flower arranger, a purveyor of hot tea and soup, and a general smoother of backstage tensions.

Most of all, she and the star must have a special rapport. "You have to enjoy them," explained Fran Frank, who dresses Glynis Johns in "A Little Night Music." "You're with them eight times a week for four hours at a time. You have to trust and understand each other."

"Actually, the funniest thing about Glynis Johns is she's the language barrier," Mrs. Frank went on. "She speaks British and talks about 'the bet' [gridle], the post, Imai and the lot [bathrooms]. We're giving each other language lessons."

Dressers, in one way or another, are usually stage struck. They thrive on the hustle and bustle and electric atmosphere behind the scene. Some dressers have had their turn on the stage itself. Dolores Evers, who dressed Agnes Moorhead in "Gigi," was half of a wire-walking act with her husband, Frank, who is now a stagehand on the show.

A Dancer

Harriet Reals, who dresses Helen Heckart for "Veronica's Room," wanted to be a dancer since she was 14 and she and her friend Roseale in Harlequin used to talk about running away from home to enter a dance contest.

"My mother found out and put a stop to it," she recalled. "But a few years later, she was dancing in the chorus of a review and then I did some ballroom dancing with a fellow." Her first dresser's job was in the 1950s in Hollywood with Dorothy Lee, who played foil to Wheeler and Woolsey, the comedians.

She went on to spend nine years with Tullulah Bankhead. "I was scared of her at first, but it was beautiful. She was such a great talker. Marilyn Monroe ('I loved her') would have her autograph her fan pictures and once sent her shopping with a blank check for a white fur scarf."

"I didn't let on to the saladeries who I was buying for," Miss Heale recalled. "They were simple, but they'd die when I showed them the check with Miss Monroe's signature."

Other Actresses

In her long career, her "clients" have included Vivien Leigh, Joan Bennett, Myrna Loy, Carol Channing and Eartha Kitt ("I was warned off her, but she was adorable, didn't fuss when I caught her skin in a zipper once"). She was also dresser to one man, Martin Gabel.

Actors generally employ male dressers, "but he didn't want no dressers," said Miss Heale. "He was a man 'hassing over him,'" Miss Heale said.

Fran Frank said she finds drama backstage more interesting than on. "So when her late husband, who was a stagehand, told her that Julie Harris was looking for a dresser in "The Warm Person" back in 1958, she jumped at the chance."

Miss Harris was a sweetheart," and "all the ladies I was with have a terrific sense of humor," Shelley Winters, Elaine Stritch, Alex Smith, Glynis has a very dry humor—I appreciate it."

The Union

Like most dressers, Mrs. Frank is a member of the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants' Union, Local 764. According to the union, the wage scale is \$12.08 for eight performances, six days a week. But star dressers usually negoti-

Dolores Evers, right, helps Agnes Moorhead dress for "Gigi."

Third Show

Miss Ballard obviously likes Eloise White. "Molly" was the third show they had worked on together. Eloise never forgets to get her a fresh stick of Trident gum to chew between scenes, or to put the prop cookies in her bag or give her her huck piece, a scarf that belonged to Gertrude Berg, the original Molly Goldberg.

And Debbie Reynolds seems pleased to find Corinne Bishop, neatly dressed in a pants suit, when she arrives in her dressing

room, heralded by the barking of poodles.

Besides helping Miss Reynolds with seven changes "from the skin out"—Miss Bishop writes you notes for the endless shower of gifts sent to the star: a needlepoint pillow made by a

chorus boy, dolls, crocheted slippers and home-baked cookies from fans.

Miss Bishop, a brisk, talkative woman, had been a practical nurse before she became dresser to Angela Lansbury for the three-year run of "Manne." She went

on to work for Katharine Hepburn in "Coco." Miss Hepburn, a spartan New Englander, kept the dressing area so cold that the chorus complained. "But when she realized it, she was so nice, got heaters put in and bought everybody sweaters."

Ex-Convicts Teach U.S. Delinquents Crime Doesn't Pay

By Jon Nordheimer
BALTIMORE (NYT)—In the basement of a musty Victorian mansion in one of Baltimore's changing neighborhoods, there is a school for young criminals.

The students are teen-age muggers, stick-up men and robbers like Harold and Andre and Mack and Tony, who are not behind bars though they are in Baltimore though they should be, including possibly Harold and Andre and Mack and Tony.

And the adult instructors know what a "yoke" (mugger's choke cord) is, and can tell the kids how it personally felt to pull down a "chump" (victim) on a dark street and see his eyes blaze with hurt and fight before suffocating his wallet.

The director spent years on Death Row before being pardoned for his contributions toward penal reform. His assistant has done three prison stretches for dope addiction. One of the staff members is a former cop suspended for taking bribes, and many of the others have some form of criminal record.

What complaints there have

been, according to Robert L. Hammerner, judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore assigned to the juvenile division, have generally been cleared up by "demonstrating that our recidivist rate is way below what happens to kids placed on probation by the courts."

Judge Pleased

Although he adds that the program is too young for any really definitive statistics to be available, Judge Hammerner is pleased with the results achieved so far. "If the object of the court is to turn these kids to a wholesome life instead of a criminal one, then we shouldn't care how it's done," he says.

The project's director, Eddie Harrison, a tall 31-year-old black man, heads a staff of 17 counselors and paraprofessionals. "Basically, we teach the kids how not to get arrested," he explained the other day in his office. "If a boy is sent off to a state training school the only thing he learns is how to become a better crook. He comes out and he's too old to return to school and statistics show that three out of four will commit another crime. Only this time he becomes a convicted felon, and that record makes him almost totally unemployable the rest of his life. One act of recklessness when he's 15

isops only some 400 of the 10,000 teen-agers arrested every year in Baltimore, and experience has shown that the individual who enters the project is incapable of manipulating the system in any manner. That is part of his problem.

The youngsters are guided

through a course of self-analysis in group sessions like the one led by Avon Bellamy, the project's educational coordinator, recently inside a room in the project's headquarters. Ten black and three white teenage clients were sitting on chairs and sofas in an irregular circle.

The week before, in the group's first session together, the boys and three girls participating were

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In S					Net					Stocks and Div. In S					Net							
High	Low	Div.	In S	P/E	Sls.	133s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/ce	High	Low	Div.	In S	P/E	Sls.	133s.	High	Low	Last	Chg/ce	
82	47	AbbLb	1.20	16	157	541	537	532	52	-1	159	542	538	534	52	5	159	542	164	538	-1	
61	33	ACF Ind	2.40	13	175	595	572	581	14	-1	175	595	572	581	14	5	229	234	234	234	-1	
17	12	AcmeCiv	1	13	15	14	13	13	13	-1	15	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	-1	
11	12	AdmDg	0.94	7	9	55	55	55	55	-1	10	55	55	55	55	5	10	49	49	49	-1	
11	11	AdmE	1.15	1	10	13	13	13	13	-1	10	13	13	13	13	10	11	75	75	75	-1	
8	4	Ad Mill	.33	6	14	14	5	5	5	-1	14	14	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
34	9	Address	.63	5	26	262	151	14	15	-1	26	262	151	14	15	5	353	194	190	192	192	-1
78	7	Admiral		5	58	124	117	124	124	-1	58	124	117	124	124	5	5	614	614	614	614	-1
13	8	AdmInv	.26	2	25	15	10	10	10	-1	25	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
92	57	AdmLifeC	2	10	161	767	752	752	75	-1	161	767	752	752	75	10	261	26	26	26	26	-1
44	47	ActaLi	pf 2	14	12	12	12	12	12	-1	12	12	12	12	12	7	22	22	22	22	-1	
12	71	Actua Co		5	152	121	114	124	124	-1	152	121	114	124	124	5	32	32	32	32	-1	
3	8	Ahman	.26	5	35	35	35	35	35	-1	35	35	35	35	35	5	32	32	32	32	-1	
9	14	Aiken Inc		2	22	22	22	22	22	-1	22	22	22	22	22	2	12	12	12	12	-1	
55	52	AirProd	.20	23	10	10	10	10	10	-1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
18	10	AirCo	.33	50	74	21	17	17	17	-1	74	21	17	17	17	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
3	11	AJ Indust		5	42	42	19	19	19	-1	42	42	19	19	19	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
31	17	Akron	1.20	6	15	15	14	14	14	-1	15	15	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
17	19	Aka Gas	1.18	6	20	162	162	162	162	-1	20	162	162	162	162	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
107	56	AlaP	pf 18	25	45	45	45	45	45	-1	45	45	45	45	45	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
37	23	Alaska Infrs		25	9	45	45	45	45	-1	45	45	45	45	45	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
22	47	AlberioC	.35	50	22	14	14	14	14	-1	22	14	14	14	14	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
17	10	Alberton	.50	50	35	35	35	35	35	-1	35	35	35	35	35	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
4	22	AlcanAlu	1	50	35	35	35	35	35	-1	35	35	35	35	35	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
10	8	AlcanSd	.34	30	12	254	254	254	254	-1	12	254	254	254	254	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
42	25	AlconLb	.16	16	70	22	21	21	21	-1	70	22	21	21	21	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
9	34	Aldehrs	.16	14	60	22	21	21	21	-1	60	22	21	21	21	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
37	17	AlfAlfa	.14	11	71	15	15	15	15	-1	71	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
32	14	AlfLeCo	.34	11	42	29	28	28	28	-1	42	29	28	28	28	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
33	13	AlfLud	.20	6	25	25	25	25	25	-1	25	25	25	25	25	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
42	32	AlfngP	.14	8	20	20	20	20	20	-1	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
24	17	AlfngP	.10	10	16	16	16	16	16	-1	16	16	16	16	16	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
51	21	AlfngP	.10	10	16	16	16	16	16	-1	16	16	16	16	16	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
17	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
21	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
22	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
23	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
24	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
25	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
26	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
27	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
28	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
29	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
30	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
31	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
32	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
33	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
34	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
35	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
36	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
37	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
38	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
39	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
40	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
41	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
42	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
43	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
44	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
45	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
46	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
47	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
48	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
49	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
50	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	102	102	102	102	102	10	10	10	10	10	-1	
51	11	AlfaP	.10	15	102	102	102	102	102	-1	10											

Trade Gap Is Narrowed In Germany

But Surplus Rises Sharply During Year

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's trade surplus declined from October to November but remained well above last year's level, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The November surplus was \$2.16 billion deutsche marks (about \$1.15 billion), down from \$3.04 billion DM in October but up sharply from 1.764 billion DM in November 1972.

In the first 11 months of the year, the trade surplus totaled \$11.1 billion DM, up very sharply from a surplus of 17.34 billion DM in the period of 1972.

The 11-month 1973 trade surplus also increased sharply, the surplus of 20.776 billion DM exceeding for the whole of 1972.

The statistics office said November exports totaled 16.611 billion DM, down from 17.914 billion DM in October but up from 18.68 billion DM in November 1972.

For the first 11 months, exports were at 163.419 billion DM, up from 134.764 billion DM in the like 1972 period. Imports rose to 133.409 billion DM from 117.524 billion DM.

However, Germany's trade surpluses are usually offset by deficits in "invisible" earnings from such things as tourism, insurance and exports of cash by the country's two million foreign workers.

The statistics office said that when invisibles were taken into account Germany had a current account balance-of-payments surplus of 1.7 billion DM in November, down from a surplus of 2.3 billion DM in October.

British Companies Planning To Reduce Capital Spending

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—British industry was planning to cut back capital spending even before plans for the three-day work week were announced, according to a Department of Trade and Industry survey, released today.

The survey, completed in the first half of December, showed the manufacturing industry planned to increase capital spending in real terms by 12 to 14 percent in 1974 from 1973. A survey completed in September had indicated the rise would be about 15 percent.

The more recent survey indicated manufacturing industry plans for 1974 are expected to show little or no change from 1973 levels. Investment for 1973 was estimated to have risen about 6 percent.

Britain's economy, which had been growing at an annual rate of more than 5 percent early in 1973, was to have risen about 3 to 4 percent in 1974 before the oil crisis and the coal miners' dispute upset forecasts. The general impression now is that the economy may show no real growth at all in 1974.

Yen Effectively Devalued 6.7% Against Dollar Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

longer maintain the rate of 260 in these new circumstances," Mr. Yokota said.

News of the oil price rise reached here Dec. 23, sparking an immediate attack on the yen.

In the seven business days that followed, the Bank of Japan was forced to sell more than \$1 billion from its official reserves, including \$600 million last Friday alone, to keep the yen from falling below 260 to the dollar.

Rates in the forward market, where the Bank of Japan does not intervene, jumped by particularly large margins Friday, which is one reason the authorities abandoned their 260 intervention point.

"We wanted to narrow the difference between the spot and forward rates," the Finance Ministry official said.

Because the yen officially has

been listed as a floating currency since the second dollar devaluation in February 1973, there was no announcement of today's change in value.

However, Mr. Yokota confirmed that the central bank had withdrawn from the market, allowing the dollar to rise. He indicated strongly that 300 yen would be the new ceiling for the dollar. Since the yen does not have a fixed parity, the Bank of Japan usually refrains from intervening directly on its intervention policies.

The Finance Ministry, meanwhile, took several steps designed to encourage inflows of dollars and to discourage further outflows of foreign currency. Effective today, exporters may obtain prepayments totaling \$100,000 a transaction from foreign importers, up from a limit of \$10,000 a transaction previously.

The ministry also said that the foreign currency portion of loans extended under a special program to aid Japanese overseas investment would be cut to 50 from 90 percent. The ministry earlier announced that certain categories of investment, such as real estate transactions and service industry ventures, would no longer qualify for such loans.

In addition, the ministry announced that key industries' loans would be allowed to obtain foreign bank loans to finance their operations in Japan, and also would be allowed to issue bonds on overseas capital markets and lend the proceeds to Japan. For the time being, an official said, the words "key industries" would apply only to electric power producers and other public utility-oriented concerns.

The ministry official has

uncertainty, rose \$3 an ounce to \$121.50 at the afternoon fixing in London. In Zurich, gold closed at \$120.75, a gain of \$2 from Friday.

However, Germany is not eager to see its dollar holdings cut in futile efforts to stem the rise as it will need them to cushion the impact of the rising cost of oil imports.

A regularly scheduled monthly meeting of central bank officials began today in Basel, Switzerland, and discussions of coordinating interventions on the foreign exchange market were high on the agenda.

Meanwhile, following the lead of the mark, every major European currency weakened against the dollar today.

The Japanese decision to implement devaluation by 6.7 percent fueled speculation that the Europeans would be forced to do the same and demand for dollars increased from last week's level.

The relatively small public intervention by the Bundesbank-fueled further speculation that Germany is not willing to strongly defend the rate and this added more buying pressure.

Meanwhile, European businessmen who need dollars are stepping up their purchases to get them as cheaply as possible before the rate climbs higher.

Sterling, which had steady against the continental currencies, fell to a new low against the dollar at \$2.3265.

The price of gold, which usually moves in times of monetary

Dollar Gains in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The dollar continued to widen its gains against sterling, the mark and most other major currencies here today.

Dealers said the trading pattern indicated that the Federal Reserve was not intervening in the market.

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—The rate or sterling against the dollar here

rose 1.5 percent to 260

today. Prev. Cr. 260

Star 1.5 pers. 2.2375 2.2375 -14.85

Bank fr. 1.5 4.8775 4.8775 -14.85

Bank 1.5 4.8775 4.8775 +1.38

Deutsche mark 2.6255 2.7821 +11.88

French franc 6.7755 6.6625 +1.38

German mark 1.3755 1.4255 +1.38

Italian lira 1.57 1.6255 +1.38

Fr. 1.5 4.6775 4.8255 +1.38

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Swiss franc 2.7245 2.8025 +1.38

Turkish lira 1.5755 1.6255 +1.38

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Business

The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

Comments

James Reston, C.L.
Sulzberger,
Joseph Kraft, Russell
Baker, Art Buchwald —
read them in the Tribune.

Leads Golf by 4

Miller Not Trapped by Water

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 7 (UPI)—U.S. Open champion John Miller survived virtually unplayable conditions with a 2-under-par 70 and established a four-stroke lead in rain and cold yesterday in the third round of the weather-wary Bing Crosby national pro-am golf tournament.

A steady rain today nearly flooded the course and caused a postponement of the final round until tomorrow. It was the tournament's second postponement in three days, scheduled openers round was pushed back a day.

The weather bureau has forecast more rain for tomorrow and if play cannot be resumed, players will be paid off on a three-quarter basis from the total purse. The next tour event starts Thursday in Phoenix, Ariz.

Miller pulled away yesterday with a 54-hole total of 208, 8 under-par, after one trip over each of the three water-lagged Monterey peninsula courses used in this event.

Miller, one of the game's young lions, was assured a record-breaking triumph in the U.S. Open last year, opened up a burgeoning lead on the Pebble Beach course as his youthful challengers dropped back.

Gary McCord, a bubbly rookie who had led or shared the lead through the first two rounds, hit two balls into the churning surf

of Carmel Bay and took an 80 for 216, 10 strokes back.

Lanny Wadkins, just two strokes back when the third round started, made seven on the par-3 seventh hole at Pebble Beach, took a 77 and had a 217 total going into today's final round in the chase for \$215,000 in total prize money.

That left Grier Jones alone in second. Jones, playing at Pebble Beach, matched par 72 and had a 212 total.

He was two strokes in front of Bruce Summershays, John Jacobs, Rod Funseth and Tom Kite, tied at 214. Kite had a 68, Summershays

69, and Funseth and Jacobs 73.

Dave Eichelberger and Dave Gaze were the only others under par, at 215.

The group at 218 included Australian Bruce Chapman and Bob E. Smith, whose 67 was the best round of the day. It included a hole in one on the fifth hole at Pebble Beach.

Jack Nicklaus, winner of three tournaments in the last two years at Pebble Beach, and a solid favorite this year, appeared to be out of it. The Golden Bear could do no better than 71 and was 10 strokes off the pace at 218.

Arnold Palmer and Lee Trevino are not competing. Host-Bing Crosby remained in a hospital suffering from pleurisy.

Winter rules were in effect with players allowed to lift, clean and place the ball on the fairway.

"But you couldn't find a dry place to put it," Miller said. "I had to hit it out of water several times."

He said he also had to move the ball on the greens several times to avoid standing in water, "but even then you were putting through water almost every time."

"I'm leading the tournament and I haven't had a good putting round yet," said Miller, who missed five putts of eight feet or less, two from about three feet.

"I'm hitting the ball awfully well," Miller said. "I'm driving it longer and straighter than I ever have in my life."

United Press International

NO OASIS—Johnny Miller blasts water and sand as he comes out of trap on second hole during third-round play of the Bing Crosby tournament, which he leads.

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Bruce Summershays 70-71-72-214
Rod Funseth 70-71-72-214
John Jacobs 70-71-72-214
Tom Kite 70-71-72-215
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Jack Nicklaus 74-75-71-218
Bob McLean 74-75-71-218
Tom Kite 74-75-71-218
Bob Yancey 75-76-72-218
Gary McCord 75-76-72-218
Mike Marshall 74-75-71-218
Ken Venturi 74-75-71-218
Fred Mard 75-76-72-218

GRIMM-ROUND LEADERS

Johnny Miller 69-70-74-213
Bruce Summershays 70-71-72-214
Rod Funseth 70-71-72-214
John Jacobs 70-71-72-214
Tom Kite 70-71-72-215
Dave Eichelberger 70-71-72-215
Bob Eastwood 71-71-72-216
Bob E. Smith 70-71-72-216
Bruce Chapman 70-71-72-216
Mike Morris 70-71-72-216
Lanny Wadkins 67-72-77-217
Gary Player 71-72-73-217
Kermit Zarley 71-72-73-217
Robert Green 72-73-74-217
Hubert Green 72-73-74-217
Jerry Cooper 73-74-75-217
Chris Nease 73-74-75-217
Seth Beard 73-74-75-217
Jerry Heard 73-74-75-217
Jack Nicklaus 74-75-71-218
Bob McLean 74-75-71-218
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Lanny Wadkins 67-72-77-217
Gary Player 71-72-73-217
Kermit Zarley 71-

Art Buchwald

Flying Commercial

WASHINGTON.—Almost everyone in Washington has been greatly impressed with President Nixon's sacrifice in flying commercial to San Clemente, Calif., for the holidays.

In taking a United Air Lines flight, the White House pointed out, the President was setting an example for saving fuel and also showing his faith in the commercial aviation industry. But there are a few people in the town, though, who are concerned the President might make a habit of flying on a commercial airline and it could endanger the national security of the country.

Suppose, for example, the President gets a call at San Clemente from Henry Kissinger in Washington, D.C.

"Mr. President, I think you better get back right away. The Russians are up to something in the Middle East and it could mean very serious consequences for the free world as we know it."

The President shouts to his wife, "We have to get back to Washington right away! Tell Tricia and the Secret Service to pack immediately. We're leaving in a half hour."

Mr. Nixon dials the airline. He gets a recording.

"Due to the energy crisis," the voice says, "all our reservation clerks are tied up. Your call has been put into a computer and as soon as one of them is free we will connect you."

"Please, do not hang up as this will be the last voice you hear until someone is free to serve you."

The President holds for 45 minutes. Finally he gives up and says to the family, "Come on, we'll go to the airport and get our reservations there."

The party of 20 jumps into the limousine and drives to Los Angeles airport. "You get the luggage," the President tells Pat. "I'll get the tickets."

Mr. Nixon gets into a long line. He waits 20 minutes and finally gets up to the counter. Just as he's about to say something the reservation clerk puts

up a sign: "Next Counter Please."

The President says, "Look I've got to get to Washington, D.C."

The clerk who is counting his cash says, "I don't care if you're the President of the United States. This counter is closed."

"But I am the President of the United States."

"You are? Could I have your autograph?"

"Yes," the President says, signing his name. "Now can I have tickets to Washington, D.C.?"

"I'm sorry," the clerk replies.

"The President gets in the next line. Fat comes up and says, "You should have gotten in line in the first place."

The President, trying to hold his temper, says, "Fat, I don't need you to tell me which lines I should have gotten into. Now shut up."

Fat, in tears, says, "You never talked to me that way when we flew on Air Force 1."

A half hour later the President is at the counter. "I would like 20 first-class seats to Washington, D.C., on Flight 151."

The reservations clerk goes to the computer and starts hitting the keys. "We don't have 20 first-class seats. We can put three in first class, 13 in tourist and the rest will have to be stand-by."

"All right, but hurry," the President urges. "The plane is leaving in five minutes."

"Is this family plan?" the reservation clerk asks.

"Three on family plan, the secret service will fly tourist."

"How old are they?"

"What do you mean how old are they?"

"They're under 21 and have student cards, they can fly for 15 percent off."

"For heaven's sake, please, I don't want to miss the plane, a generation of people depends on me getting on this flight."

"Yes sir, you have to write up these tickets."

"Look, just take this money and write them up later."

"I'm sorry, sir. That would be highly irregular. You do have time, you know."

"What do you mean I have time?"

"Flight 151 has been canceled."

The next night will leave at 9 o'clock tonight with a change of equipment in Waco, Texas."



Buchwald

Backgammon as a Career

By Alan Tiller

LONDON (UPI).—Grand Prix champion Jackie Stewart says of his close friend world backgammon champion Phillip Martyn, 36, that he never loses his cool "even when he is \$50,000 down in an evening."

Is this humanly and financially possible? "Oh, it happens," Martyn says.

He is the product of an English public school and Oxford, but his honors degree is in gambling. "I have been through the whole gambling thing. I walked from Oxford to London to win a bet once."

"But I am the President of the United States."

"You are? Could I have your autograph?"

"Yes," the President says, signing his name. "Now can I have tickets to Washington, D.C.?"

"I'm sorry," the clerk replies.

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Phillip Martyn, who is defending his championship in the United States this week



Martyn and Dwek don't divulge names because most of these super rich players lose a fortune and their fellow directors and shareholders would be horrified. The ordinary backgammon player worries simply about the best way of moving, say, a five-four throw. The champ explained what it is like for him: "The moment I throw the dice I see the whole board, I see what will happen in three moves' time. I am ahead of the other player and I can lay traps. But to win and win you really have to hit the other man, go for his glass jaw. It's an aggressive game."

"It looks terribly simple and it's great fun at the beginning. A person can crack up at backgammon, however. The pain starts when you are hooked. It was tortuous for me when I lost, but now that I've won the American title in New York and the world title in Monte Carlo I think I am finally over the ego thing."

Better than anyone, Martyn knows the odds of retaining his title are against him, although Jimmy the Greek regularly makes him the favorite. "The pros are only six to four to get past that first round amateur," says Martyn. He knows that nine times out of 10 he can beat the lesser player by skill, but there is always unpredictable bad luck. And luck, he also knows, comes over when the top 20 pros in the world meet.

There are many U.S. players only a shade behind Martyn in knowledge of the game, men like New York's Tim Holland with his fantastic tournament record, ex-bridge champions like John Crawford and Oswald Jacoby, mathematicians and of course the hucksters. "There's nothing like putting off a good hustle, but today I'm too excited to do it," says Martyn nostalgically. "And he faces an even larger army of rising young stars. "They are really dedicated."

Martyn will stay in the game, win or lose at Las Vegas. A few days before leaving Switzerland he became the first backgammon player to sign a contract with Mark McCormack, who handles the affairs of the big money golfers and other super sports stars. The game is now so big McCormack sold 1,500 expensive boards over Christmas that McCormack and Martyn envisage pro-celebrity games on TV (Philip Martyn versus Diana Ross, for example), the Martyn name and elegant style sold to cruise organizers, hotel complexes and board manufacturers.

Backgammon will never be played for matchsticks, but it is becoming a broad-based business. "I want to legitimize my interest in the game," said Martyn as he fussed through his new contracts. The great gambler has become a corporation.

PEOPLE: The Show's a Hit, The Tickets, a Flop

Liza Minnelli opened her one-woman show at the Winter Garden in New York Sunday—the three-week stand had been sold out a month ago, 36 hours after the box office opened. The critics raved ("made the Winter Garden seem like summer," said Clive Barnes of *The New York Times*). But Miss Minnelli was somewhat put out. "I didn't believe it," she asked. Her name was spelled wrong on the tickets.

Liza Minnelli
... spelling problem

DIVORCE: Therese M. Hales, 31, and Chicago Bears president George Hales Jr., 43. The couple have two children, 6 and 3. Hales is the son of the founder-owner of the National Football League team. MARRYING: Herb Alpert, 32, leader of the Tijuana Brass musical group, and Liza Hales, 22, a vocalist. They applied for a marriage license last week in Santa Monica, Calif. MAKING A DEBUT: Actress-singer Jane Powell on Broadway next month. She will replace Debbie Reynolds in the musical "Irma."

Prince Charles was thrown from his horse during a polo match Sunday at the Singapore Polo Club. He was injured and continued the game. The prince has just arrived in Singapore to join his ship, HMS Jupiter, as communications officer.

Bing Crosby watched the annual Pebble Beach, Calif., pro-am golf tournament, which he normally hosts, on television at Peninsula Hospital Sunday. Crosby went into the hospital a week ago with pleurisy and "the doctors have not decided when to release him," according to a spokesman.

Vincenzo d'Onofrio of Castelbaltate, Italy, has filed a \$200 million lire (\$330,000) damage suit against a Roman Catholic priest whom he blames for the breakup of his engagement to an American heiress. D'Onofrio, a 44-year-old hotel cook, said that he had been about to marry Gertrude Bach, 33, of Philadelphia, whom he had met two years ago. He said that his parish priest, the Rev. Alfonso Maria Farina, was slow in issuing documents required for a church wedding and that Miss Bach had broken the engagement, believing that her fiancé was stalking her.

The least-invited candidate in Costa Rica's eight-way presidential race, Gerardo Wenceslao

Acosta, for her role as the Swedish emigrant heroine in the Swedish-made period drama "In New Land."

Truffaut Named Best Director By U.S. Critics

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI).—"Day for Night," François Truffaut's film about the making of a movie, was voted the best of 1973 in the seventh annual poll of America's National Society of Film Critics.

The representatives of 21 major American newspapers also named Truffaut as the year's top director. They picked Valentino Chellini as best supporting actress for her work in "Day for Night."

Marlon Brando's acting in the "Last Tango in Paris" was voted the outstanding star performance. Lila Ullmann was named best film actress for her role as the

Swedish emigrant heroine in the

Swedish-made period drama "In New Land."

For the complete list of winners, see page 1.

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